

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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IN ADVANCE

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Washington, April 15.—Forecast: South Carolina—Fair Friday warmer north portion; Saturday partly cloudy.

April—"little hints of sunshine."

The war in Mexico seems just so.

Anderson is My Town—Rev. K. G. Fisher.

The crucifix is a lovely flower. Also the cross.

Millinery belongs to the millionaire these days.

President Wilson has shown the world who's who.

"All is quiet in Mexico"—but look out for that salute.

When John Lind did speak the war does growl in earnest.

Daily thought—after April fool day is over, quit being one.

Geo. the country is in fine condition for a bumper oats crop.

Huerfano's case must be burning Somebody's talking about him.

Seems a flimsy pretext on which Leo Frank got that new trial.

It will not be long before we may all sing "I Stood on the Bridge."

Now that Leo Frank has a new trial, what is he going to do with it?

John Lind's whisper was heard wherever a war vessel rode at anchor.

Will the State of South Carolina have to fire a salute to Secretary Garrison?

Brissay, Elmore, Fowler, alphabetically. How's that to a commission for the city?

The only kick about spring is that it is a visitor and not a resident. Stay awhile.

Use the split log drag on had places in the road—even at the cost of a day's farm work.

We are glad that that salute is to be in Tampico if it is as noisy as some of our Christmas salutes.

Greenwood is one of the best towns ever boosted by a lot of live wires. It is up to Anderson to trump that trick.

It is up to every Anderson citizen to commence making preparations for the reunion. Let the old soldiers go home blest, Anderson.

Bryan and Carranza Reach an Understanding—reads a headline. Appears that they have headlined each other pretty well all the time.

We must content to a series of horrors when we think of the execution of those gamblers in New York. Is there any way to punish except through death?

With we believe Mr. Wilson was right in the canal tolls matter—right because he was informed on inside matters—yet we should not condemn congressmen who honestly took an opposite view.

AN ACUTE SITUATION

The situation in Mexico has assumed a serious aspect. The government at Washington has demanded of Huerta that he fire a national salute to the American flag, in reparation of the insult offered it when American marines were arrested by Mexican Federal soldiers.

So far Huerta has not complied with the demand. Will he comply?

He is in a critical situation in so far as the revolution is concerned. He has lost every battle fought with the constitutionalists, and the latter are steadily conquering his territory. His supplies and funds are exhausted, and his condition is desperate.

It is his hope that by refusing to fire the salute he will provoke the United States to take the initiative in hostilities, and that such action will arouse the Mexican people, irrespective of parties, to such resentment against the United States that they will bury their differences and unite in a common fight against the hated Americans. It is at least a plausible conjecture.

It may be possible that he is endeavoring to force the submission of the question to arbitration, as by the provisions of existing treaties between the United States and Mexico. This action would involve the recognition of his government by ours; an end he has sought with much ardor.

This hope he may dismiss—President Wilson will never consent to this course.

The probable outcome is that when the wily old fox sees that he can't force recognition he will, like Davy Crockett's coon, "come down." He will fire the salute. Certainly it is to be hoped so. It would be an unutterably sad tragedy if this country should be compelled to go to war with these people.

Let us hope that it will be averted. But at this writing with battleships steaming toward Tampico the outlook for peace is ominous.

Since the above was written, the incident has been closed, practically. Huerta's declaration that he will have no salute fired has for the time being postponed any hostile act from this government. It appears that the president has been generous in permitting the salute to be acknowledged by the American war vessel, but even this may not be considered as a recognition of the Mexican faction in the City of Mexico.

GRADING COTTON

We would suggest that those who favor action by congress to standardize the grades of cotton should write to Congressman Lever in the next few days and give him their views. This matter is to come before the house committee on agriculture.

The bill introduced by Senator E. D. Smith is now in the house, having passed the senate. It denies the use of the mails to all contracts for future delivery of cotton that do not come up to certain requirements.

Under his bill the contracts are to specify the number of bales contracted for and requires that the grade be within the limits fixed by the secretary of agriculture.

Mr. Lever also has a bill requiring that the secretary of agriculture shall designate the bona fide spot markets.

The readers of this paper are familiar with the terms of his bill and of Senator Smith's also.

The point we wish to make is this: the time has come for some legislation.

Investigations have been made and it has been proved that some kind of remedial legislation is necessary.

Speculation has ruined the market at times. What the government is trying to get at is some way to protect the producers—and at the same time to deal justly with the consumers.

This legislation, if accomplished successfully and applied properly will mean everything for the south.

The statement in this paper yesterday that J. S. Fowler was being urged to permit himself to be put in the mayor's race was received with a great deal of interest and it is understood that Mr. Fowler yet has the matter under serious consideration.

It is a matter of some importance, as has been to the Anderson under a commission form of government, and we understand that the community generally favors it. It appears that about all that is now to be done is for the matter to be taken up and put through.

A well-known citizen yesterday expressed this suggestion. That Mr. Fowler, Mr. Elmore and Mr. Brissay, whose names have been mentioned, permit their names to be used for commission form of the city under a commission form of government. We submit this for consideration.

BUILDING BUSINESS

Recently, a large store of very honored name became insolvent and passed into the hands of a new owner—an energetic young man.

Little was left to the business but the good name. There were strong stores all around it.

The first thing this merchant did was the emphasize in his advertising that he kept well known popular articles—mentioning those advertised in the local newspapers by the manufacturers.

He did not advertise them at a cut price. He merely let it be known that he carried them and would give good service.

That was a few months ago. Already the business has started to revive to an extent that competitors are sitting up and taking notice.

This man makes it a rule to mention every day in his advertising the name of some well known, branded article that he carries—a name that stands for character in the mind of the public.

HOTEL ALMOST IN SIGHT

It is stated that good progress was made on the Hotel project yesterday, and that if co-operation is secured in the next several days there is now a most excellent chance of the imposing structure being built.

While the committee who are at work on the matter would not give out any details, they seemed "to wear a smile of near satisfaction," and the conclusion is that with assistance such as was received by Mr. McKinnon's committee yesterday, the new big deal can be pulled off.

Readers of the Intelligencer will remember when this paper carried the first official story of the proposition about ten days ago that Messrs. Brown and associates of South Richmond, propose to erect here a seven-story hotel, costing about \$100,000 fire-proof and modern in every respect.

The better the hotels, the better the town; the more the hotels, the bigger the town.

We have one. Let's get more.

THE CONVERSION OF SILAS

Of all the fossils in our town Silas Haskins was the boss.

He said the automobile never would replace the horse.

He dithered later longer and shorter whenever one went by.

And when he'd see one bustle down he'd laugh till he'd cry.

He said the owners all were fools. To go and spend their dough.

For them gold-mined contrivances. That never seemed to go.

Them devil-wagons got this road; He'd never fall for one.

Of all the gold-durn foolishness. Gas wagons took the bun.

One day a nephew died and left. An old one-lunged machine.

A-standing out in old Silas' bay. It got some gasoline.

And poured it in the gas-durn thing. To see if it would start.

He cranked it up and thought he'd try. To drive the old gas cart.

He drove it down the road all right. Forgetting all his care.

And rode around till almost night. And visited everywhere.

Next morning bright and early. He was pounding down the street;

He scared the bosses right and left. And knocked folks off their feet.

A week from then he bought a car. It was a high-horse power.

He didn't take time to eat. But drove it every hour.

He raced with everybody who showed up within a mile.

He said you might as well be dead. As not to be in style.

His whippers blew out in the breeze. As down the road he flew.

He said: "I'll show these gold-durn boobies."

A fancy trick or two. He spent all his waking hours.

In showing them new tricks; Four cylinders became too tame.

And so he bought a six.

He's been arrested nineteen times. For speedin' so they say.

He's got his whippers all shaved off. For they got in his way.

He talks of touring cars all day. And dreams of them at night.

And nowadays whenever he sees a piece of horse flesh pass.

He sort o' chuckles, an'ering like. And hollers out: "No chess!"

—Topsie (Karl) State Capital.

NAUREN

Ah, I was a King and she was a Queen—that day—that day.

Maureen—Maureen—me own—me own—me own.

Queen! But not a word of dream alone. Did she say Queen and I was dazed?

I was a world that was real. And sweet and true.

So sweet and so true that I stood. That I stand and ask. Oh, God—

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THE FEDERAL CITY

By Frederic J. Haskin

—ITS FUTURE—

This series of letters has shown that the city of Washington is governed by the whole people of the United States through the congress and that millions of the people's money has been spent in providing a federal establishment in the District of Columbia. For these and many reasons it is the city of greatest interest to the greatest number of people in the United States and in recent years those who are interested in the improvement of American cities have focused their efforts on making Washington the specimen city of the country.

It is said to compare favorably in its present state with other national capitals, but plans have been made for improvements on an extensive scale which will make Washington unique not only in America but in the world.

Early modifications of the original plan of the city have already been described. Subsequent improvements were carried on without consideration of the influence of the individual improvement on the appearance of the city as a whole. The Treasury Department building as it now stands destroys L'Enfant's plan of a reciprocal view between the White House and the capital and it is said to have been selected on the arbitrary selection of General Jackson, who stuck his staff into the soil at the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and said, "Build it here."

The first step taken towards the beautification of Washington on a consistent plan was the appointment of the so-called MacMillan commission, in 1901, which developed a plan for the treatment of the park space between the White House and the capitol. As an incident to this plan, it is proposed to remove all of the buildings on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue and to replace them with monumental structures for the use of the federal departments. Five squares of ground have already been acquired toward the accomplishment of this purpose. The present building will be removed and new department buildings will be erected.

The advantage of utilizing the service of the best artists in architecture, landscaping and the kindred arts in an effort to make Washington a model for the world was apparent that the original commission was followed by a fine arts commission which is still in existence. Seven gentlemen who are leaders in their respective professions, and who have an international reputation, meet from time to time without compensation and pass upon the plans for the new buildings, bridges, monuments and other constructions and on the plans for improvement of public spaces. They do not, of course, actually prepare the plans, but act as a jury to determine whether the details of proposed governmental work are of a standard which would be consistent with the ideal and the monumental appearance of the city of Washington.

According to the propositions now pending, the Washington of the future, occupying the entire area of the District of Columbia, will be bordered on the three land sides by broad avenues already provided for in the plan of the new capital.

On the Maryland side of the Potomac river there will be two great parks; one of which, Potomac Park, is already in existence, and the other, the Annapolis river improvement, has been authorized by congress. The Annapolis river is a tidal stream running but a short distance inland and at low tide is a mere thread of water through extensive flats. The plans for improvement include the reclamation of these flats which will create large park areas bordering the stream. The water is to be kept at uniform height by the means of a dam at a point where the river widens into its common channel. A boulevard on either side and an easement of water for boating and skating are included in the scheme, together with a number of recreation parks.

On the western side of the city, between the original city of Washington and the former town of Georgetown, a small stream, Rock Creek, runs through a valley which connects Potomac Park with the Rock Creek Park. This stream, formerly a beautiful waterway has been defaced by refuse dumped along its bank, so that it is for a part of its distance, a combination of nearly perpendicular banks forty feet high. Congress has authorized a connection between Rock Creek and Potomac Parks along the course of this stream which will necessitate the removal of thousands of refuse so that a roadway can be constructed which will connect the present park and will incidentally develop other smaller park areas, one of which made central by a band in the stream and surrounded by picture galleries.

On the Virginia side of the river, when improved, will parallel the present Potomac Park with a similar water park and will be connected with the present park system by bridges. One of these bridges is the highway bridge now crossing the Potomac near the former location of the historic Long bridge and the other will be the monumental bridge to Arlington.

On the Virginia side of the Potomac, there will be created within a few years a large tract of land as the result of narrowing the channel of the Potomac river. This will be within the boundary of the District of Columbia, as the boundary of the District is the high water line of the river on the Virginia side. The tract when improved, will parallel the present Potomac Park with a similar water park and will be connected with the present park system by bridges. One of these bridges is the highway bridge now crossing the Potomac near the former location of the historic Long bridge and the other will be the monumental bridge to Arlington.

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